

## ABSTRACT

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An information recording medium 11 is at least composed a substrate 8 having microscopic pattern 3C or 3E, which is constituted by a shape of continuous substance of approximately parallel grooves formed with a convex shaped section and a concave shaped section alternately on a surface of the substrate, a recording layer 9 that is formed on the microscopic pattern 3C or 3E and a light transmitting layer 10 having thickness of 0.05 mm to 0.12 mm that is formed on the recording layer 9. The microscopic pattern 3C or 3E is formed so as to satisfy a relation of  $P \leq \lambda / NA$ , wherein P is a pitch of the convex shaped section or the concave shaped section,  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of reproducing light beam and NA is a numerical aperture of an objective lens. Further, the microscopic pattern 3C or 3E is characterized in that a modulated address information is formed on both side walls of the convex shaped section that is viewed from the light transmitting layer side as a wobble having same period and phase. Furthermore, even in a case that a laser beam is irradiated on the side opposite to the substrate 9 of the information recording medium 11, a reproduced signal in high output and high quality can be obtained and an address and recorded information can be read out accurately.